

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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[VOLUME X.

LEXINGTON.—Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

TO THE

Patrons of the Kentucky Gazette.

Fellow Citizens:

IT is with peculiar pleasure I now present to you the first number of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE on the plan lately proposed. As the circumstances which at first gave birth to this Paper, are unknown to the greater part of its present Patrons; it may not be disagreeable to any of them, to take a retrospective view of its origin and progress, as well as the motives that first induced me, to undertake the business of a Printer.

In the year 1786, whilst a Convention of the Citizens of Kentucky by their Delegates, were deliberating on the propriety of separating from the State of Virginia, the want of a proper channel through which to communicate to the people at large, political sentiments on a subject so extremely interesting to them, and in which unanimity was so very necessary; induced them to appoint a committee of their own body, to encourage a Printer to settle in the District. The critical situation in which the District of Kentucky was at that time placed, by being surrounded on every side by a cruel and savage foe, and which almost put an entire stop to emigration, consequently to the influx of a sufficient circulating medium; occasioned a belief, that no encouragement could be given by the committee that would procure a Printer to remove to Kentucky: this belief was much strengthened by an unsuccessful attempt which had been made by fathful gentlemen, to procure a Mr. Miles Hunter (a Printer) to settle in this country, who refused, unless he could have secured to him certain stipulated emoluments, to continue for a given time, which they would not venture to promise.

Having duly weighed all the circumstances, and from a confidence in my own mechanical talents (notwithstanding I had not the least knowledge of the printing business) together with a belief that I could execute the business on a small scale, until I should be able to instruct my sons (of which I had five) added to the prospect of future advantages to them and myself; I was prompted to make a tender of my services to the committee.—They accepted them and made report thereof to the Convention, who concurred with their committee, and as the highest mark of approbation, gave me their unanimous promise of patronage.

Satisfied of having obtained every encouragement that I had a right to expect, or that they as a body had power to grant, and in which I had the fullest confidence, employed every possible means in my power to perform the engagements made on my part; and on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of August, 1787, presented to the world, the first number of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE. It is impossible to express the grateful sensations I experienced at the approbation with which it was received by its patrons; notwithstanding its almost innumerable imperfections—what a striking difference between that paper, and the one now before you!

From the great scarcity of money, and low state of population at that time, I was enabled to procure about 180 subscribers only; notwithstanding which, and the high prices of every article used in the prosecution of the business, I was determined to persevere, if possible: And although the whole of my income was not sufficient to procure the imported articles necessarily employed; yet from the friendly assistance which I received from the Merchants of Lexington, I was enabled to continue the paper on that small scale, until the 17<sup>th</sup> of September, 1791.

Two important events which took place about that time, gave birth to that of a remarkable change in the KENTUCKY GAZETTE: One of which was, permission from Congress to carry volunteer expeditions against the Indians at

the expence of the Union, which before had been forbidden at any rate. The other, a separation of the District of Kentucky from the State of Virginia, its admission into the Federal Union, and the electing of a Convention to frame a Constitution. These expeditions occasioned an influx of money into the District; and the admission of Kentucky into the Federal Union as an independent State, together with the framing a Constitution for its Government, presented a new field for political disquisitions, in which every citizen was deeply interested, and for which purpose the Paper was enlarged from a half sheet to a sheet. What effect the free circulation of thoughts and opinions in this Paper had, in producing those events, I shall not pretend to determine: The events were produced, the Paper enlarged, and within a few weeks after, the number of subscribers to it doubled.—For whilst one of those events put into the hands of the citizens the means of procuring; the other created the necessity of acquiring political information. No person, except he has been in a similar situation, can conceive the heartfelt satisfaction which I at that time experienced, from so pleasing a prospect, as that of having so shortly in my power, to discharge those debts necessarily contracted for the support of the Paper, and which had been increasing from its commencement; nor was I deceived in my expectations, for the liberal encouragement then given it enabled me in the course of two years, not only to defray the expence thereof, but also to discharge those debts contracted for its support in the four preceding ones, and prevented me from abandoning it as a ruinous project, which at that time had furious thoughts of doing. If a knowledge of past events is a good criterion by which we can judge of future, there can be no doubt of the success that will attend the alteration made in this paper; for the critical situation in which the United States are at this time placed, in consequence of their treaties with France and England, and the late conduct of those two nations towards them; must be interesting, and awaken an anxiety of the first magnitude in the minds of every description of citizens, to relieve which demands more room than my former plan afforded; especially when we consider that our interests are so interwoven with the policy of the European world as to make it necessary to pay particular attention to their transactions, as well as the conduct of the American Government.

More than nine years experience, has convinced me that Impartiality forms one of the most valuable traits of a character of a News Paper Printer; and notwithstanding it has sometimes operated as a partial disadvantage; duty and interest have continually prompted me unalterably to pursue it.—The diffusion of political subjects is an advantage of importance to society (especially when the object is the public good) and ought to be encouraged; but when the object is party ill will or personal resentment, it ought to be rejected.

I feel it my indispensible duty to return my sincere thanks to all who have encouraged this Paper; and more especially those who were its first Patrons, few of whom have failed to continue its constant supporters. To you it is the public are indebted, not only for the birth and existence of the first News Paper ever published in Kentucky; but for all the advantages the Community have derived from a free circulation of political opinions, at times when they were deemed most proper, for the interest and happiness of this part of the Western World. Under the auspices of your patronage, you have seen the progress of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE until it has obtained a rank of equality with most Papers published in the United States, and perhaps superior to almost any in the world, whose origin and progress have been marked with equal disadvantages. And as I ever have, shall still continue, to make use of my best abilities to contribute to its usefulness, which

can only succeed under your approbation; to gain which, shall be the constant study of

The public's most obedient,  
Humble servant  
J. BRADFORD.

Lexington, Jan. 4, 1797.

## ACCOUNT

Of an Electrical Eel, or the Torpedo of Surinam, by William Bryant, esq.

SURINAM, a colony of South America, belonging to the states of Holland, abounds with as many natural curiosities as any country in the world: But that which I look upon to be surprising as any in it, and which I believe has not as yet been accurately described, is a fish of the species of Eel, and is caught there in nets among other fish; generally in muddy rivers, and I believe is found in most of the neighboring provinces. In size and color it is not unlike the common Eel of Europe or America, and in shape resembles it more, except that it is thicker in proportion to its length, and the head is more flat and not so pointed; but differs from them in this respect, that it comes to the surface to breathe in the air. It is called by the Dutch, Beave Aal, and by the English inhabitants, the Numbing Eel. As to the other qualities, of which I mean chiefly to take notice, and which I think are as different from the Torpedo of Europe, as the fish is in shape, they are as follow.

On touching the fish as it lies in the water, in a tub provided for it, a sudden and violent shock is received, in all respects like that which is felt on touching the prime conductor, when charged with the electrical fluid from the globe; and like that, chiefly affects the ends of the fingers and elbows. Gently holding the tail of the fish in one hand, and touching the head with the other, a very violent shock is felt in both elbows, and thro' the breast and shoulders. At first I imagined that the violence of the shock proceeded from both arms receiving it at the same time, and that the pain was no more than that of the two strokes added together; but I found myself mistaken. For upon seven persons joining hands, and the first taking hold of the tail (which may with more ease be held than the head) and the seventh at the same time touching the head, we were all affected in both elbows, and that in the same manner as I remember to have been in the electrical experiment, when several persons take hold of the wire, and the equilibrium is restored by the fluids passing through their bodies.

I find the shock may be received through metallic substances. On touching the fish with an old sword blade, I was strongly affected. But arming it with sealing-wax, and taking hold of that part which was covered with it, the electrical fluid (I cannot help calling it so) would not pass; neither has it any effect on the body when touched with glass bottle, sealing-wax, &c. Yet I cannot observe the least diminution of this quality by placing the fish, which contains the fish, on glass bottles; it continues the same in all respects. So that whether it has an unaccountable faculty of collecting a quantity of the fluid from the surrounding waters, or through the body of the person touching it, or has in its own body a large fund which it can discharge at pleasure, I am greatly at a loss to think or imagine.

Although it has no effect on the human body when touched with a piece of wood, or indeed any other substance not metallic; yet an accident discovered to me, that on some occasions the effect would be sensible through wood. For one morning while I was standing by, a servant was emptying the tub, which he had lifted entirely from the ground, and was pouring off the water to renew it, and the fish left almost dry, the negro received so violent a shock as occasioned him to let the tub fall; and calling another to his assistance, I caused them both to lift the tub free from the ground, when pouring off the remains of the water, they both received smart shocks, and were oblig-

ed to desist from emptying the tub in that manner. This I afterwards tried myself and received the like shock. This fish indeed was one of the largest I have seen, and but newly caught. For I observe, after being some time confined in a tub, and wanting perhaps their natural food, they lose much of the strength of this extraordinary quality. I am sometimes apt to conjecture, that this animal has the power of communicating the stroke, when, and with what degree of force it will; and that it serves him as a weapon of defence against his enemies.

For I have often observed that on first taking hold of it, the shock is tolerable, but as soon as he perceives himself the least confined, it is much more violent. This I experienced to my cost, I once took hold of it about the middle of the fish, and lifted it partly out of the water, when on a sudden I received so smart a shock that it occasioned a strong contraction in the bending muscles of my finger s, and I could not immediately let it go; but endeavoring to disengage my hand, threw it on the ground; taking hold of it a second time, to return it in the tub, I was more strongly affected than at first, and that not only in my hands and arms, but throughout my whole body; the forepart of my head, and the back parts of my legs suffered principally; and in the same manner as on receiving a very smart shock from a highly charged phial in electrical experiments.

On observing that the sensation occasioned by the shock as to the nature and degree of strength, upon touching different parts of the fish, was different, I was at first inclined to think it might be owing to its having an extraordinary faculty of containing more of the fluid in one part of its body than in another. The tail part to above one third of its length, occasions rather a numbness and tingling, than pain, but on applying the end of the fingers to the back, head, and under part of its body, it causes a sharp prickling pain. This may, possibly be accounted for by the difference in the texture of the surface of the skin, as the manner of the electrical fluid's coming from a glass tube is different when its surface is altered by being rubbed with different substances, as has been lately taken, notice of in a letter to the royal society.

These are the principal observations, the short time I resided at Surinam, allowed me an opportunity of making relating to this extraordinary animal.

## CAUTION against COLDS.

At this season, those who regard their health should be properly prepared to meet the vicissitudes of climate—and keep a constant guard against colds, which are the sources of the most dangerous and violent disorders. Those generally proceed from some external check of the natural perspiration whereby the pores of the skin are suddenly closed, and a considerable portion of an excretory fluid, whose separation from the blood, health absolutely requires, thus checked in its egress, is suddenly thrown back into the circulation, and causes inflammatory complaints of the bowels—and putrid fevers, and other painful and dangerous disorders.

All sudden transitions from heat to cold are therefore to be cautiously avoided. All unnecessary exposures to wet weather—and, most particularly, wet in the feet should be shunned;—the perspiration there, with those who walk much, has a very considerable discharge, in the cold weather, as being powerfully checked on all other surfaces of the body. The sudorific excretion there is, in many constitutions, considerably acid and fetid, which still more strongly proves the necessity of its separation from the blood. Wet in the feet, while walking, meets perspiration, in the most dangerous passage, and has often been productive of disorders too rapid for medical skill. Men, therefore, who walk or ride, should be provided with bath shoes and boots, water-proof, and wear woolen socks inside their stockings, should they be of any other material.

PARIS, Sept. 18.

Gen. Jourdan has resigned, owing to the ill state of his health. Kleber or Bourrionville will succeed him. The public opinion is still in his favor, notwithstanding his disasters. People know that he objected to Carnot's orders to carry the war into the heart of Germany, leaving the strong garrisons of Mainz, Philippsburg, Mayence and Ehrenbreitstein, behind him. He said it was contrary to every principle of tactics, but his orders were positive; and the consequences justified his precaution. Moreau, rapidly remedying the shortsightedness of Carnot.

From Mably, upon the Study of History.

Search history throughout, and try to find a nation, which by enriching itself a Carthage, acquired as Sparta and Rome, in their poverty, the virtues and the talents, which are the security of a republic. Name one state, one kingdom, in which riches have not produced tyranny and slavery. In which there have not been divisions, injustice, violence and crimes, against laws both natural and political? Into what country have they not tempted a foreign invader? Tell me why Lacedemon, enriched by the councils of Lyfander, could not preserve the empire it had gained in its poverty? Why did the Roman empire decline, when enriched by the spoils of conquered countries?

Our financing politics will be good, when they allure us in what places we may purchase, with all the gold we command that public spirit which is the first bond of citizens; that temperance, which disposes them to discharge all their duties; that courage and prudence, which are necessary to defend their country; the talents, in a word, and above all, the justice which ought to be the soul of all their thoughts, and end of all their enterprises.—If society purchases this day, at a moderate price, actions which are necessary—on the next, it will move men only by concurring the greatest rewards, and soon among all the riches of the universe, it will be too poor to satisfy an avarice, which has been instructed to admit no bounds. Riches are a spring which cannot last long! The kings of Persia and the emperors of Rome, were rich, but how long did their riches serve them? Excuse me for saying so much, but I write in an age in which men are venal; I oppose prejudices, that is almost impossible to destroy; and the writers who praise money, luxury and our passions, have said more than I have said. Let me only say, if Persia ought to have been subdued by the Macedonians; if Carthage ought to have been conquered by the Romans.—Providence never intended that riches should be the means in the hands of policy, to make society flourish.

The following article, dated Faro August 12, was received by the last Liverpool mail.

"An Algerine Corsair, full of men, was lately sunk, off cape St. Vincent's by two Portuguese men of war, after a most desperate and bloody conflict of nine gladii, wherein val numbers were killed on both sides. The Rover maintained the action with such firmness & undaunted resolution, that at one time it was doubtful whether she would not have beat them both off, notwithstanding the superior odds against her. The Portuguese behaved manfully, and offered to give quarters provided they would strike, which generous and humane offer the pirates refused, and so revengeful were the infidels to the last, that they fired grape and cartridge shot from the decks, and small arms from the top, into the men of war, as they were sinking, which did great mischief among the people. Both the ships were severely shattered—one had several shots between wind and water, which made her very leaky, and her sails and rigging almost cut to pieces, the other had her foremast and bowsprit carried away, with part of her starboard bow, and a large shot went fifteen inches into the main mast. It is thought the pirates had expended all their cannon balls, as, in the latter part of the engagement they fired from the great guns, marlins spikes, ring bolts, ruly nails, bits of iron and lead cast in square pieces."

"What is astonishing, the capt. was seen nailing the colors to the mast as the ship was sinking; when done, he

pulled a pistol from his breast and shot himself through the head.—He was a bold, daring fellow, and would often attack ships of double his own force, sometimes made prizes of them, and always fought under the bloody flag.

RICHMOND, October 29.  
COUNTERFEIT COINS.

A man who says his name is Thomas Eglen, and that he is from North Carolina, was apprehended, and committed to the jail of Prince Edward county, on Saturday, the 15th instant, for passing counterfeit French Crowns, Spanish milled Dollars, and an English Guinea. On searching him, there were found several base dollars in his shoes, and between two and three hundred counterfeit Crowns and Dollars in his saddle bags. These coins are well executed that it is difficult to detect them by any other mark than the profile on the dollars, which is the most defective part, the nose is more full and round, and the lips more prominent than in the true dollars.—The crowns have scarce a mark by which they may be distinguished. Those of the dollars which we have seen, are dated 1781, '88, '89, '90, and '92. The crowns 1768, and 1769. The guineas we have not seen.

The public are cautioned to guard against receiving coins of the above description, as it is supposed there are several other villains now employed in different parts of this State to dispose of counterfeits from the same mint.

C A S H  
Will be given for Good Sound  
PACK-HORSES,  
FROM four to eight years old, fit  
for immediate service, at Lexington,  
from Tuesday the 10th, (it being  
court day) until the Saturday follow-

NATHANIEL SHAW,  
Contractor's Agent.  
January 1, 1797.

To be Sold,  
AT HOGAN'S WARE-HOUSE, at the  
month of Hickman, Mercer county,  
on Wednesday the first day of Fe-  
bruary next, for ready money, to the  
highest bidder, parts of several bro-  
ken hogheads of TOBACCO, for the  
benefit of the proprietor. Attendance  
will be given by the inspectors.

Wm. GAINES, &  
Wm. HOGAN.  
December 29, 1796.

L O S T  
BETWEEN Paris, in Bourbon county, and Lexington on the 6th instant, a Tanned leather pocket-book, containing a bond upon Mr. Braden, and another whose name I do not recollect, for five hundred acres of first rate land near the iron works; a bond upon Elisha Bacyer for twenty pounds due last Christmas; a bond upon Isaac Anderson for a tract of land, together with other papers which I cannot describe. Whoever has found the above pocket-book and will deliver it to Mr. Scott in Paris, the printer of the Kentucky Gazette, or the subscriber three miles from Paris shall receive two dollars reward.

JAMES PERRY.  
January 6, 1797.

WHEREAS, a certain Joseph Nevert, of Bourbon county, has obtained a bond of mine, for twelve pounds, with William Simson security to it, payable the first day of April; this is therefore to warn all persons from taking an alinement of the said bond as I am determined not to pay it.

JACOB FOLIO.  
January 6, 1796.

Notice.  
I WILL attend on the second Tuesday in February next if fair, if not, then the next fair day, with commissioners appointed by the county court of Mason county, under an act entitled "An act to ascertain the boundaries of land for other purposes," at Simler's improvement, on Mill creek; then and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses, tending to establish Simler's preemption, and the special calls in an entry thereon, and to do such other acts as may be necessary to establish said claim.

JOHN TAYLOR.  
Macon county, 1796.

Blank Bonds for sale at this Of-  
fice.

LEXINGTON:

Saturday, January 7, 1797.

A correspondent observes, that the most obvious trait in the national character of Kentucky, is a neglect (and some are bold enough to construe it into contempt) of literature. A stranger of acknowledged wisdom and observation, says he, arriving in our country, makes it almost his first enquiry, what are our literary institutions, and in what condition are they?

He is told that the first is the Trans-

sylvania Seminary, established by the

legislature of Virginia, previous to the

reparation, and endowed with land,

&c. now worth more than thirty or

forty thousand pounds, which em-

ployments, however owing to some

mishandling, do not yield an an-

nual revenue of more than two hun-

dred pounds.—I that therefore the tru-

tees have it not in their power to em-

ploy professors in the different bran-

ches of literature; and there are not

at this time 20 students in the semina-

ry. That in consequence of petitions

from a number of the citizens, our

legislature have incorporated trus-

tees of two other institutions of this

kind, viz. the Franklin and Kentucky

Academies, neither of which has any

other existence, than a place in the

Kentucky code; and such very mod-

erate funds as the industry of their tru-

tees have been able to procure from

the voluntary contributions of the

friends of science. From this state-

ment, replies the stranger, it appears

that your government has done noth-

ing for the promotion of learning—

is it because they were unable? Have

they nothing to appropriate for the

accomplishment of that, which in oth-

er states have always been consider-

ed as a principal object of legislative

attention? Nothing of all this, he is

told, can be the case of their back-

warders in this business: they are

in debt to nobody: their treasury is

full, and they have large portions

in unappropriated land. Their inat-

tention to this object, therefore, can-

not be accounted for in any other way,

than that they have not considered it

of sufficient magnitude to merit that

legislative encouragement, which it

receives in other states. Besides far-

ward university, at which there are

always from 150 to 200 students,

Massachusetts has a number of acad-

emies and grammar schools, supported

by public authority, Connecticut, and

other eastern states, are in different

degrees giving similar aid to the gen-

eral diffusion of liberal science; and,

is the opinion of the discerning, the

time is not very far distant when this

attention to erudition will give the

eastern states a decided superiority

in our public courts, over the southern.

It is painful to think, that Kentucky

is devoted to this respect, one of

the most insignificant of the union. It

is衷心 to be wished, that our le-

gislature would take up this subject

according to its importance, and do

themselves honor, and their country

the most lasting benefit." [Herald]

Extract of a letter from London of a

late date.

"Kyd Wake, who was lately found

guilty of making wry faces, and

groaning at his sacred majesty, when

going to parliament, was sentenced to

five years imprisonment and hard la-

bor, in Gloucester gaol, and though a

man of property, confined to a short

allowance of bread and water; exclu-

ded from the sight of his friends, ex-

cept his wife, and her, through an iron

grate. Previous to this, his head was

shaved, the whole of his cloaths

stripped off, and a flannel robe bound

round him."

[A memorable example of British

clemency; and a curious instance of

the justice which so eminently char-

acterizes their penal code.]

From the London Morning Post, of

September 2.

One of the last Paris papers contains a

letter from Hamburg dated the 6th,

which says, on the 1st of July set out

from this city to Berlin, a Mr. Morris,

formerly Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States to the French Court,

and recalled by his government during

one of the first years of the revolution,

for having avowed himself too violent

a partisan of the Royal Family. It does

not even appear now that he has changed

his principles, but only his govern-

ment. He is at this time in the service

and the pay of Mr. Pitt. He also wears

his uniform, has fine horses, splendid equipages, keeps a sumptuous table, &c. In short, with him every thing announces—"Here gold is given away." He came from London, went to Berlin, to Dresden, and Balle, to thence perhaps to Vienna. It is in those capitals that he intends to exert himself for his employer. The passage of those foul weather birds always alarms the friends of gen. tranquility. That those genty do not travel, for the sake of making peace, is well known.

#### Anecdote of General Hoche.

When this officer was going to the western departments, to serve as general of division, under Albert Buoyer, a friend of his remarked it as a hardship, "that a man who had commanded two great armies, and who had conquered Brunswick and Wurtemburg, should take a subaltern command, and on a theatre of war so obscure as that of La Vendee." "I would go," replied the other, "if they were to let me send me a corporal. I know that I shall finish this war, that will be my glory." No person hitherto has known the proper treatment of this malady. The war in La Vendee is the chief of the republic, which I shall cure." He went and kept his word.

#### Free thinking.—An Anecdote

Among words, which, in their present acceptation, are remote from their original and rigid meaning, none, perhaps, are more striking than Deism and Freethinking. The former, which in its strict import, signifies nothing more than a belief in the existence of the Deity, in opposition to atheism (and in this sense every Christian is a deist) is now universally understood of all persons who reject the Christian revelation; and the word freethinking, which should convey the idea of a man of liberal and ingenuous disposition, free from vulgar prejudice and unmanly bigotry, and investigating truth, with virtuous views, and a deep veneration of the Supreme Being, is now commonly appropriated to those persons, who from a love of singularity, an affection of superior understanding, or from malignity of mind, would combat truth the most universally received and revered in all ages and in all countries, and would diffuse those facies tertiæ by which society is united, and destroy these hopes of immortality which God hath given as incentives to virtue, and the best security for our happiness here and hereafter.

The conduct of the freethinker, whether actuated by such motives or not, is replete with extreme folly, to give no harsher appellation. An anecdote of the late Mr. Mallet affords a remarkable instance of the truth of this observation, and cannot fail to convey some useful advice. This gentleman was a great free thinker, and a very free speaker of his free thoughts. He made no scruple to disseminate his opinions wherever he could introduce them. At his own table, the lady of the house, who was a staunch advocate for her husband's opinions, would often in the warmth of argument, say, "Sir, we deists." The lecture upon the non credo of the free thinkers was repeated so often, and urged with such conviction, that the inferior domestics became soon as able disputants as the heads of the family. The fellow who waited at the table, being thoroughly convinced, that for any of his misdeeds he should have no after account to make, was resolved to profit by the doctrine, and made off with many things of value, particularly the plate. Luckily he was to closely pursued that he was brought back to his master's house, who examined him before some select friends. At first the man was silent; but, being urged to give a reason for his infamous behaviour, he resolutely said, "Sir, I have heard you so often talk of the impossibility of a future state, and that after death there was no reward for virtue, or punishment for vice, that I was tempted to commit the robbery." "Well, but you rascal," replied Mallet, "had you no fear of the gallows?" "Sir," said the fellow, looking sternly at his master, "what is that to you, if I had a mind to venture that? You had removed my greatest terror—why should I fear the least?"

To be a rake and to glory in the character, discovers a bad disposition, and a bad taste.

## MARRIED

By the Rev. WILLIAM HICKMAN, at Sunday evening, near Frankfort, JOHN PRICE Esq. to Miss SUSANNAH GANO, Daughter of the Rev. JOHN GANO.

\* \* \* Those Gentlemen who hold Description Papers for the Kentucky Gazette, are requested to forward a list of the subscribers to the office as early as possible.

## PATENT BRIDGES.

THE subscriber has invented a mode of making wooden bridges, which are strong, handsome, durable, easily and speedily constructed, even by common workmen, and may equally well be built over the widest rivers which will admit of such a passage, as over the smallest streams. They are capable of being repaired or strengthened a tany time, without impeding passengers, and with the greatest ease — The boards or planks, with which the arches are composed, being in close contract, will the better retain any coatings put on them for their preservation. Possessing these manifold advantages, the Patent Bridges promise to become of great utility in every part of our country.

The subscriber proposes to sell rights to build them in the several counties or Districts of the United States, & will give instructions with them. Where a particular bridge is wanted (the right of building in that country or district not disputed) the subscriber will make drawings and give estimates of the necessary materials, according to the extent described, and the intended uses of the bridge. Letters on this subject, post paid, will be duly attended to by

C. W. PEALE,  
Museum, Philadelphia, Sept. 29.

## NOTICE,

THAT agreeably to a law passed last session of assembly, the subscribers intend to make application to the court of Shelby county, in March next, to establish a town on their land on the Ohio, at the mouth of Eighteen mile creek.

A proportionate number of LOTS in every part of said Town, will be sold at the following times and places: (viz.) On the premises, on Thursday, the 6th of April if fair, if not, on the next fair day; at Bairdton, on the 11th, (it being court day,) and at Frankfort, on the 18th, (being also court day.) Twelve months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

JOSEPH DUPUY,  
HERMAN BOWMAR

January 5, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that commissioners appointed by the court of Washington county, will attend, on the second Saturday in March next, to take the depositions of a witness to prove Elisha Lacklin's improvement, on the Rolling fork of Salt river, near where the Cumberland road crosses said fork, and do such other acts as is by law directed.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Lincoln county, a dark brown Mare, fourteen hands and a half high, no mark or brand.

Wm. MONTGOMERY.  
November 3, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near the mouth of Elkhorn, a bay mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, neither docked nor branded, one hind foot white about half way to the fetlock, three years old last spring; appraised to 14l.

DANIEL STEVENS.  
January 2, 1797. NFr

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of Eagle creek, near Archibald Curry's a dark bay two year old colt, no brand nor white, except a few white spots on his shoulder, appraised to 5l. 15s.

GRIMM KELLY.  
December 10, 1796.

NOTICE.  
THAT on the 17th of January 1797 I shall attend with commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby county on, Thomas Dagley's settlement near the head of Gill's creek, in order to establish said Dagley's claim; and do such other things as may be necessary.

I am interested in lands, that call to adjoin said settlement.

WILLIAM STAFFORD  
December 24, 1796.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern that I shall meet on the first Monday in March next attend with commissioners appointed for that purpose by the county court of Mercer at a flat spring where there is a marked tree, on White Oak creek, about one mile and a half from Andrew Gembley's for the purpose of taking the depositions of sundry witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony to establish an entry made in the name of George Muise, in the following words, *sic*; George Muise enters 950 acres in Kentucky, by virtue of a warrant for military services performed by the said Muise in the late war, on White Oak creek, about one mile and a half north of Gembley's settlement & pre-emption, including the Flat spring and a tree marked W. M. entered April the 22nd, 1780 — in order to perpetuate the testimony of said witnesses, in pursuance of an act of the Kentucky Assembly, in that case made and provided; and to do such other and further acts as shall be authorized and required by the said law.

DAVID SHEPHERD.  
Dec. 27, 1796.

## NOTICE.

THE commissioners appointed by the court of Fayette, to perpetuate testimony concerning the boundary and special calls of an entry in the name of Richard Matheron, containing 22,277 and a half acres, on the waters of Elkhorn and Hindston including a mulberry tree marked T.E. in a piece, and two hickories with four crops on each, to include the said three trees, near the corner thereof, the said trees standing on the hunters trace, leading from Bryan's Marion over to the waters of Hindston, on the dividing ridge between the waters of Hindston and the waters of Elkhorn; will meet at the house of Capt. Peter Moore, on the dividing ridge between the waters of Licking and Elkhorn, on the fourth Monday in January 1797, and from thence proceed to the place where the tree marked T.E., as above, stood, and to the other special places called for by the said entry, and take depositions concerning the same, and do such other and further thing on things as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to the act entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes."

JOHN FOWLER, Attorney  
of Richard Matheron.

Lexington Dec. 29, 1796.

## NOTICE

To all whom it may concern —  
That on Wednesday the 25th of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, I shall attend myself, or by attorney, with commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby, at the improvement called for by James Elliott's settlement on the south side of Kentucky river, on a run that falls into said river, next above the mouth of Cedar creek, there to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of said entry, and do all such other acts as are authorized by law, on the premises.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq.  
of the late will and testament  
of James Elliott deceased.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Wilfion's creek, in Nelson county, a forel mare about thirteen hands high, branded on the neck shoulder wh. w. supposed to be about eleven years old, has a small blaze in her face, her off hind foot white, appraised to 8l. [post] CHARLES KENNEDY

## NOTICE

To all whom it may concern —  
That on Friday the 25th of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, I shall attend myself, or by attorney, with commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby, at the improvement called for by James Elliott's settlement on the south side of Kentucky river, on a run that falls into said river, next above the mouth of Cedar creek, there to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of said entry, and do all such other acts as are authorized by law, on the premises.

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## NOTICE

THAT a good fuller that can come well recommended is wanting at my fulling mill, where I will meet with generous wages by me on Hancock creek, Bourbon county.

DANIEL HARRISON.

December 21. ||| 32

## NEW ROAD.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has marked or blazed a New Road, from his house near the mouth of Bullkin creek, on the North West side of the Ohio river, to Deerfield, on the Little Miami; there is likewise another road, cut from opposite said roads, (on the Kentucky side) to Washington.

Travellers will find it materially to their advantage to travel this route, as the road is very level and the distance only thirty-five miles.

JOHN GASKINS.

November 28, 1796.

## NOTICE

N. B. An excellent flat or ferry boat, in good order.

PRIVATE INVESTIGATION

FOR MAN AND HORSE,

On Main street, next door to Doctor Downing's,

## NOTICE

BY WILLIAM ALLEN.

## LOST

BETWEEN Thomas's tavern, at Washington, and Mr. Clarke's mill, on the 23rd December, A GOLD PLAIN FRENCH WATCH, old fashion dial, gold needle, with a steel chain, broke, and mended with thread. Any person who may have found it, is desired to leave it at Maj. Lewis Moore's LimeStone, Thomas's tavern, Washington, or Henry Marshall, Lexington—a generous reward will be given if required. Watchmakers or Jewellers to whom it may be offered, will please to give intelligence of it as above. 33t.

## WILLIAM SCOTT,

FULLER,

INFORMS the public, that he intends to take in cloth for his fulling mill at Mr. McCullough's store in Lexington, the first day of every Fayette court; and will deliver the same when fullled.

Dec. 26, 1796.

TAKES up by the subscriber, on Mudgy creek, in Madison county, a sheftful forel Mare, three years old, about fourteen hands and an inch high, no mark nor brand perceptible, natural pacer, appraised to 13l 10s.

## EDWARD EVANS.

Sept. 2, 1796.

## FRESH GOODS

ALEX & James Parker,

HAVE just imported and now opening at their stores in Lexington, opposite the Court House, a large and handsome assortment of well chosen MERCHANTISE, suited to the present season; which they will sell on very moderate terms for CASH and HIDES.

May 27, 1796.

## FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION OF

25 First qualified Land.

CONTAINING three hundred and thirty acres on main Elkhorn, four miles from the mouth thereof, where it empties into the Kentucky river, and six miles from Frankfort: the land is level and lies exceeding well for farming and meadow; there is thirty-five acres cleared and under good fence, several very good cabbins, a good spring and a valuable mill seat, like wise abundance of excellent timber of different kinds, and the range equal to any in the districts; a good title will be given by the subscriber, living on the premises in Franklin county.

JOS. FENWICK.

July 22, 1796.

## FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND, the property of Capt. Thomas Bedford, (to wit.)

8000 Acres on the waters of State and Flat creeks, near the Iron Works, entered and patented in the name of William Davis. Also

500 acres Nelson county, on After's creek, in Marion county, half of Samuel Henry's 2000 acre survey. And

500 acres Nelson county, on the north fork of Licking, in Marion county, half of Samuel Henry's 2000 acre survey.

W. HENRY, Agent  
For said Bedford.

August 3, 1796.

## CHEAP LANDS

The subscriber purpse selling the following Tracts, viz.

FIVE hundred acres, part of that noted tract called Floyd's Woodstock tract, within eight miles of Lexington and seven from the Kentucky river, the center of which is a never failing stream.

An undivided moiety of two thousand acres and more, situated on the waters of Bullkin creek, within six miles of Shivelyville—it is well watered, and the main road from Louisville to Shivelyville runs through it.

Five acres, situated on the Hanging fork, within six miles of the late governor's, one hundred and twenty acres of which is well cleaned on it is a peach orchard of six hundred trees, that has made four hundred gallons of brandy in one year, and there is always a sufficiency of fruit to make five hundred gallons of brandy or cider, and a choice collection of wild flowers, &c together with fifty-five fowls, and well built bird, and a good frame for a house. The above farm rents this year for two hundred dollars.

We will sell the above property VERY LOW, as we are in want of money; and will give a good and sufficient title.

ABRAHAM & JOHN W. HUNT.

December 21, 1796.

## NOTICE

I hereby give to all persons indebted to me, the estate of Thos. Shores dec'd.

by bonds given to the executors at the sale of the moveable estate.—That the bonds are in my possession & I am empowered to settle the accounts—It will be necessary to pay particular attention to this publication as I am directed to put the bonds into a lawyer's hands to collect in February next.

JOHN McDOWELL.

January 18, 1797.

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## ON A SEGAR.

A Leaf, Virginia's growth, behold,  
A Wrapt up in circunyngry fold,  
But pervious to the wind;  
Put one end in a tube complete,  
Touch't other with a flaming sheet,  
Then drew the smoke refin'd.

I love to sit, or loll at ease,  
And thus inhale the balmy breeze,  
Which thirst and tatte now prizes:  
The pure quinteſceſe only ſeeling,  
Sendin' t'other to the ſealing,  
Thick curling as it rifes.

Cold water's from my ſtomach buoy'd,  
And foon I want the place supply'd,  
And call for punch or wine:  
Theſe aid my eloquence or quill,  
And let examine it who who will,  
Tobacco makes them ſhame.

## ANECDOTE.

The reverend Mr. Enfield, editor of the English Preacher, and many other valuable productions, preached from the following text, the first Sunday after he was married:—"Have pity upon me, have pity upon me, O ye my friends, for the hand of God hath touched me." Job xii. 21.

## TO BE RENTED,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of well cleared LAND, divided into four separate tenements.—There are on each of these places, cabbins, a good spring, and the fences in repair.—Also, Negroes to hire (five men and four women) for six or twelve months.

A few tenants will meet with good encouragement to take a term of years on the tract I now live on, five miles from Lexington and six from Georgetown.—For terms, enquire of the subscriber.

SAMUEL MEREDITH.  
Fayette county, N. Elkhorn, Dec. 31, 1796.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHING to carry on the manufacuring of CORDAGE upon a more extensive scale, will employ a number of Journeymen—and to a Foreman who well understands the making of every species of Tarred Rope or Rigging for ships, extraordinary wages will be given.

A quantity of well cleaned Hemp is wanting, for which a generous price will be given, in Cafes and Merchandise, at Samuel Price & Co's Store in Lexington.

Dec. 8, 1796.

THOMAS HART.

## FOR SALE,

THAT large and commodious House, on Main Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Irwin & Briscoe, and at present by Mr. Mell's. Since Price & Co's. its advantageous situation, the business is so well known, that it needs no recommendation. For terms apply to the subscribers, who are authorized to tell and convey the same.

THOMAS IRWIN,  
JOHN A. SEITZ.

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against John May, deceased, either for money due to them, or for contracts payable in lands, are requested to transmitt to the subscriber a copy of their demands or contracts. All who are indebted to said John May, either for money due to him, or contracts for land purchased from him, are requested to make payment, and to perform their specific contracts immediately. The said debts will be paid in full and remitted, subject to his honor to pay off his debts, and the subscriber will make in the first place, of his administration to provide for the same, with as much dispatch as the nature and circumstancies of the estate will admit of. And whereas the said John May met with a premature death, by the hands of the Indians on his passage down the river Ohio, many papers and much information perished with him; 'tis probable the subscriber may need the information of others in some matters relative to the negotiation of the deceased, in the western country, and he will thankfully receive any communications which gentlemen interested with the concerns of the deceased, may think proper to make.

I have appointed my Thomas Carnell my agent in Kentucky to receive and forward all communications in that state, alluded to above. As the want of a legal representative since the death of Mr. May, has obstructed all operations relative to his transactions, and no doubt to the injury of many, I now intreat that all persons concerned may bring forward their business immediately.

DAVID ROSS, Administrator,  
Richmond, January 23, 1796.

P. S. Letters directed to me in Lexington upon the aforesaid business (postage paid) shall be duly attended to by

THO: CARNEAL.

## FOR SALE

ONE thousand acres of the late General Stephen's military survey of LANDS on Hickmen, about ten miles from Lexington, and adjoining that part on which General Lawton now lives. For terms apply to Thomas Hart and Cornelius Beatty of said town who are empowered to dispose of the same.

**TO BE RENTED,**  
In the Town of MILFORD, Madison Court House,

A HOUSE and LOT, the most convenient of any in said Town for a Public House, with Stables &c, for one year, or longer time. For terms apply to Benjamin Holliday, living near MILFORD.

SAMUEL ESTILL.

Nov. 7.

## 8 NEW ORLEANS.

THE Subscribers will engage a number of Able Bodied MEN, to conduct their Boats to New Orleans. Liberal wages will be given. Apply to

SEITZ & LAUDER.

A generous price will be given for clean WHEAT, HEMP, and TALLOW, in MARCH. Apply as above.

Lexington, November 25.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the

## FULLING BUSINESS

In all its various branches, at his mill, five miles from Lexington, on Tate's Creek road, all those that please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner and at the lowest rates. He takes in cloth in Lexington, on the first day of every Fayette court, at the house formerly occupied by Mr. John M'Nair; and returns the same there when done.

LAZARUS ROGERS.

THE subscriber has four thousand acres of LAND in the officers' boundary, north-west of the Ohio, obtained for his own services, two of which lies within three quarters of a mile of the Ohio, on Straight creek, emptying into the river opposite Mr. Lewis Craig's, and adjoining the lands of Stephen Southall, James Poage, David Walker and William Vance, of an early date, said to be valuable; one thousand of which I will sell on moderate terms, one moiety paid down, the other a reasonable credit given for.

Any person desirous of purchasing may know the terms on application to the subscriber, who resides in Lexington.

WALKER BAYLOR.

December 1, 1796.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM Mr. Haydon's near Frankfort; on the night of the 17th of last month, a dark bay Horse, rising 5 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, if any brands I have forgot them; he is on the fore of his legs from his ankle down very gray, a lump on his back, about the size of a hen egg, occasioned by an old hurt, but now perfectly healed; when trotting, rises tolerably well, and when running, rises behind, paces some steps before well; the ear is bent, head low; I am told there was a man pulled through Shelyville the next morning after the horse was missing, on such a horse, and from the circumstances, I am induced to believe he was on him. If anyone will bring the said horse to me in Washington county, or secure him, so that I get him, shall be handsomely rewarded, and duly get him for the thief.

MATTHEW WALTON.

December 15, 1796.

## CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber willing to decline the mercantile business for some time, will dispose of a Handsome and General Attainment of

## MERCANDISE by WHOLESALE,

On a very moderate profit. The goods were purchased on an advantageous terms as any ever imported to this date; and are well adapted to the winter and spring seasons. A credit will be given for part of the purchase money. Beef-Cattle, fat Hogs, or Luciferine Flour will be received in payment at the highest current price when delivered. He wishes to purchase a quantity of corn, rice, barley, hemp, and tow linen. Either of the above articles will be received in discharge of book accounts.

JAMES MORRISON,

Who has on hand a quantity of castings powder, and salt peter.

Lexington, December 5.

M. B. Wanted to purchase, continual hourly warrants, better known by the name of Knox's warrants. Those persons who were on the continental establishment, and served during the war with Britain, may hear of something to their advantage, by applying to the subscriber.

J. M.

THE partnership of M'Conn & Caffet, the man is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, as no further indulgence can now be given. The books are in the hands of James M'Conn.

A STORE will be continued by the subscriber, in the house lately occupied by M'Conn and Caffetman, where he means to fall on low prices.

JAMES M'CONN.

Lexington, August 13, 1796.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1797,

May be had at this Office, by the gross, dozen,

## 200 acres of Land

For sale, as good as in the state, on the main road leading from Lexington to major Henry's mill, six miles from Lexington and six miles from Georgetown: 90 acres in good fence, 8 acres of good meadow in the state. The title indubitable.—For terms apply to Mr. John Gardner, who is fully authorized to makeable by me,

ROBERT BENIAMIN.

## WANTED TO HIRE,

A GOOD DISTILLER.

ONE who can come well recommended for his knowledge of the business, his honesty and industry will meet with generous encouragement by applying to R. ELLIOT & CO, at their store in Lexington, or THOS. HART, JUN. at his plantation.

The highest price will be given by them for good clean RYE, which will be received at either place.

## CASH FOR HIDES.

I WILL give Cash for Hides at my Tan-Yard, nearly opposite Col. Patterson's, on Water street in Lexington—where I will take hides tan on the shores.

SEPTEMBER 1.

JACOB KISER.

## REID &amp; MC. ILVAIN,

## SADDLERS,

RETURN their most grateful acknowledgments to those who have favored them with their custom, and hope for a continuance of the same.—They beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they will continue to carry on their business in all its branches, at their old shop in Lexington, opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office, and at Versailles next door to Mr. Natt's tavern.—Gentlemen may be supplied with any article in the Saddlery trade, at either of the above places, on reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail. Orders will be thankfully received and executed with punctuality and dispatch.

## ALL PERSONS

INDEBITED to the late partnership of IRWIN & SEITZ, are requested to pay their accounts or notes to THOMAS IRWIN or JOHNSON SEITZ, who only can give discharges.

One month's indulgence will be given.

## ISRAEL

## HUNT,

BOOT &

SHOE

MANUFAC-

TURER,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he commenced business in all its various branches, on Croft street 4 doors from Main street. He flatters himself with his experience and attention, to far exceed any in this place. He has furnished himself with a few excellent workmen, together with some of the best materials that can be produced.

Lexington, October 1, 1796.

## FOR SALE.

## Six Hundred Thousand Acres of Valuable Land,

SITUATED in the counties of Franklin, Clark, Marion, Madison, Madison, Lincoln, Martin and Greene. The sum to be paid, and other circumstances discharged at the time, and in the manner prescribed by law.

The subscriber, who will liberty reside in this town, is authorized to dispose of the above mentioned property by power of attorney, recorded in the office of the court of appeals. As means to practice law in the adjacent courts, persons desiring to purchase the different tracts, will have an opportunity of contracting with him at any of those places.

Charles W. Bird.

Lexington, July 8, 1796.

12mf

## NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

## BOOT &amp; SHOE

MANU-

FACULTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors, and hopes by attention to his business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his shop, (some time since) on Croft street, at the lower end of Col. Hart's rope walk—where he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He has received from the settlement, an effortment of the best leather, and has as good workmen as any in the United States. Ladies may have silk, fluff, or leather shoes, as near as any made in Philadelphia.

He wants five or six Women's Workmen, to whom good wages will be given.

to Lexington, October 1.

## LAND For Sale.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS several tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for sale, which he will dispose of reasonably.

JOHN CLAY.

Lexington, 4th August, 1796.

12mf

## A. &amp; J. W. HUNT,

## WILL PURCHASE TOBACCO

Of the present year's growth, at their store in Lexington, Danville and Frankfort.

344